



The American Military Experience



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HI297 / MS494



Oct 8

Mid-term Exam

Oct 3

1st Paper due

Oct 17

“When the Emperor was Divine,” tells of the experiences of Japanese Americans in a World War II internment camp

Oct 25

Project Serve

Nov 6

**A Medical Monument:
How a Tuberculosis Hospital Helped Spark the Cuban Revolution**

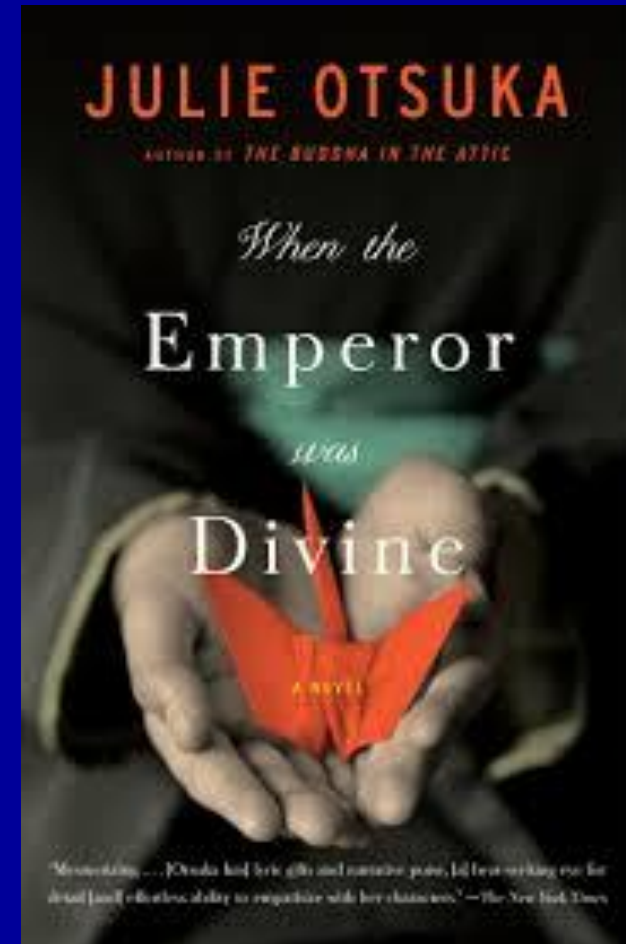
Julie Otsuka - 6 p.m. on Oct. 17 Student Center Ballroom

When the Emperor was Divine

the experiences of Japanese Americans in a World War II internment camp in the Utah desert

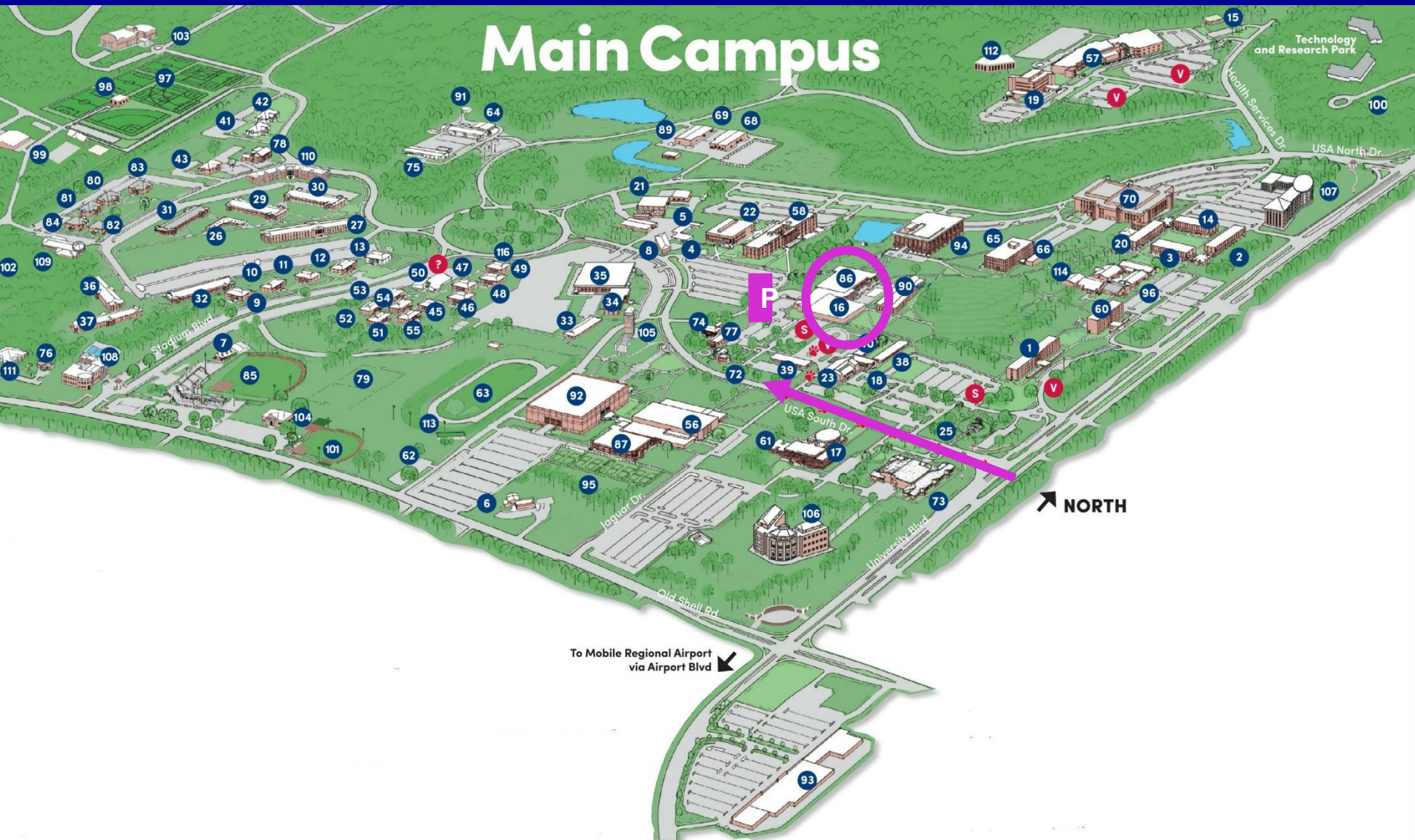


The book is based on Otsuka's own family history. Her grandfather was arrested by the FBI the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor as a suspected spy for Japan, and her mother, uncle and grandmother spent three years in a prison camp in Topaz, Utah.



Julie Otsuka - 6 p.m. on Oct. 17 Student Center Ballroom

When the Emperor was Divine



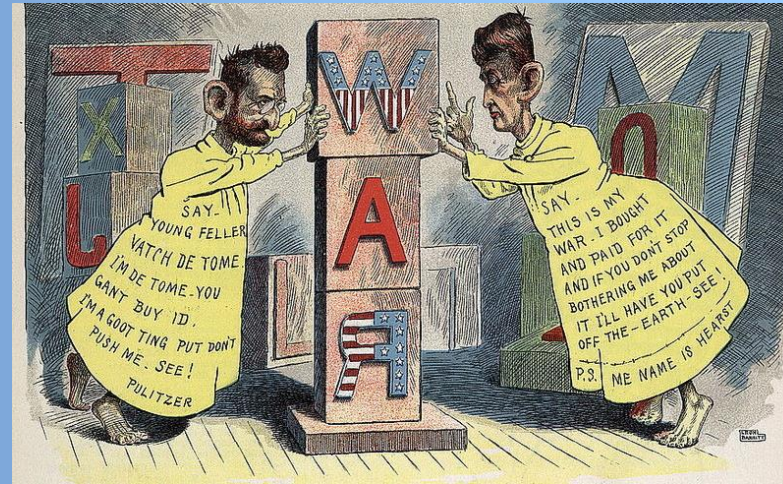
Yellow Journalism

To the artist who cabled from Cuba,
“There is no trouble here. There will
be no war. I wish to return.”

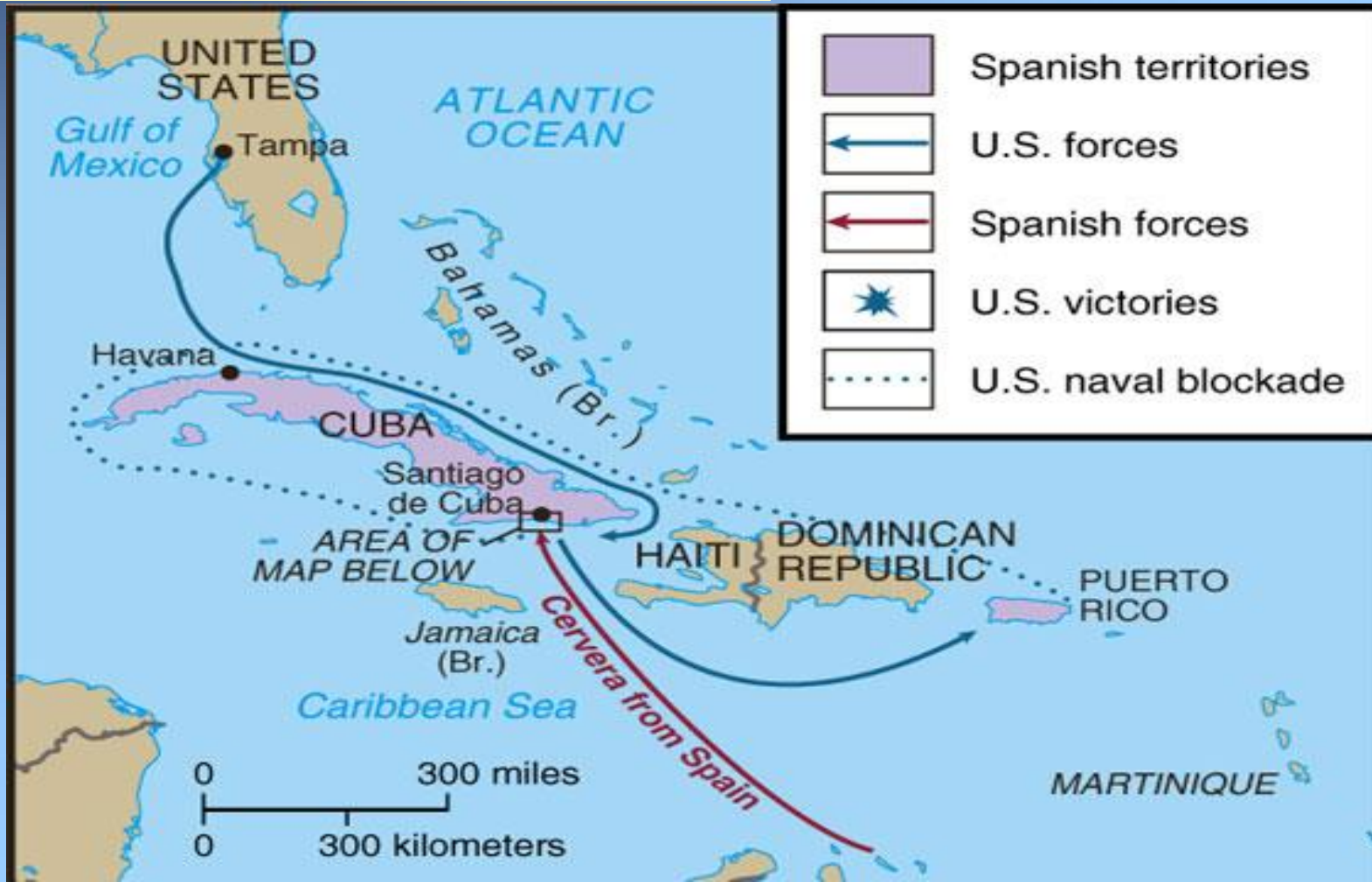
Hearst replied “Please remain. You
furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war.”

Hearst’s Journal described the Spanish Commander as
“Butcher” Weyler, “the devastator of Haciendas, the destroyer
of families, and the outrager of women.”

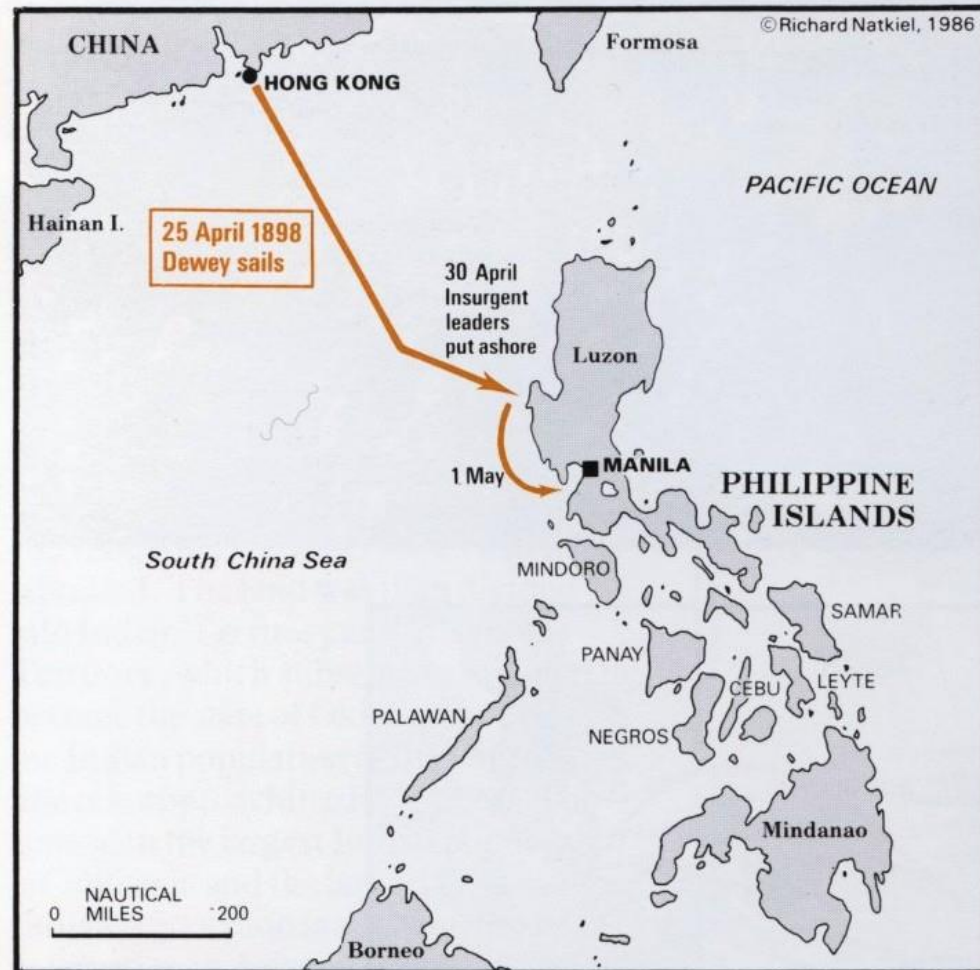
Pulitzer’s World printed such reports as: “The horrors of a
barbarous struggle for the extermination of the native
population are witnessed in all parts of the country. Blood on
the roadsides, blood on the fields, blood on the doorsteps,
blood, blood, blood! The old, the young, the weak, the crippled all
are butchered without mercy. There is scarcely a hamlet that
has not witnessed the dreadful work. Is there no nation wise
enough, brave enough to aid this blood-smitten land?”



Becoming a World Power



Becoming a World Power



Becoming a World Power

Philippine Insurrection 1899-1902



Feb. 15, 1898
USS Maine explosion in
Havana, Cuba

“Splendid Little War”

April 25 – August 12, 1898
332 combat deaths
2,957 deaths by disease

Cuba
Philippines
Guam
Puerto Rico



USA defeats Spanish in 1898

Provides US with a
far eastern base for
trade and military



Philippines begins very limited self-government
1916 – promises eventual independence
1934 – Commonwealth of the Philippines
1946 – granted independence (delayed from 1944)



Philippine-American War

1889-1902

(Moro Rebellion 1899-1913)

The enemy of my enemy is my friend... until the common enemy is defeated.

Casualties

US 1,000 KIA, 2,818 wounded

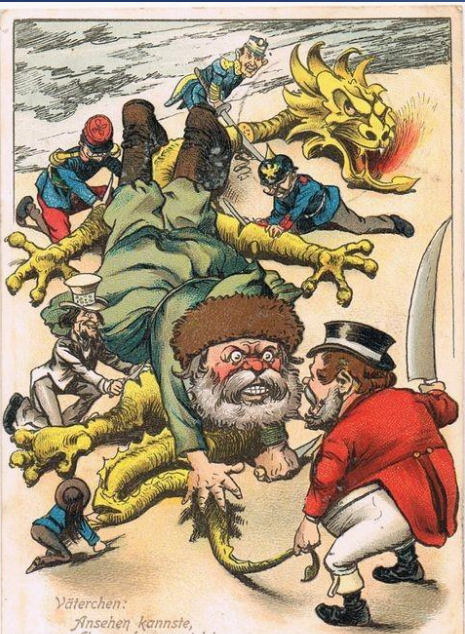
3,000 dead from disease

Philippines: 12-20,000 KIA

“The price of empire was not inconsiderable.”

USA GOALS:

1. Secure Manila
2. Destroy Army of Liberation
3. COIN (Counterinsurgency) Operations



Boxer Rebellion 1899-1901

Righteous and Harmonious Fists

Drought then floods displace farmers to cities

At first, goal was to overthrow the government. Then became an anti-foreigner/anti-Christian movement

Anti-Christian missionary activity (136 Protestant missionaries, 47 priests and nuns, 32,000 Chinese Christians killed)

Fear of imperialist attempts to divide and colonize China caused Empress Dowager Cixi to then support Boxers



Boxer Rebellion

1899-1901

Righteous and Harmonious Fists



President McKinley sent 5,000 troops
Without congressional approval
“origins of modern presidential war powers”



Countries	Warships	Men
Japan	18	20,800
Russia	10	13,150
UK	8	12,020
France	5	3,520
USA	2	3,420
Germany	5	900
Austria-H	4	296
Italy	2	80
TOTAL	54	54,226

Results:

Another defeat for China

Ended imperial rule

Reparations equal to \$9.95 billion (2017 value)

Ended efforts to colonize China

The American Home Guard

Militia, Volunteers and the National Guard



The Citizen Soldier

~ How U.S.A. thinks it fights ~

Minutemen/Militia of the Revolution

**Articles of Confederation
State Regiments**

**Constitution
Articles I, II and 2nd Amendment**

U. S. Constitution

Article I – Section 8

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

U. S. Constitution

Article II – Section 2

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States;

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Militia Act of 1792

Most free white males between the ages of 18 and 45 to arm themselves and attend regular muster.

Worked (with difficulties) during War of 1812.



Volunteer Companies

Authorized in 1806

History traced back to Colonial Period

Self-selected groups formed to promote:

patriotism

“protection” from slave revolts

comradery

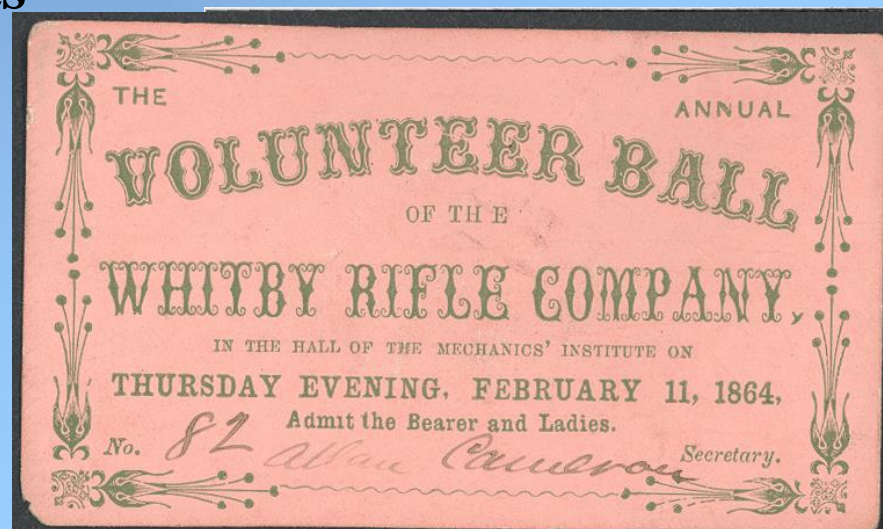
social and political contacts

Regrouped as

State Volunteer units

which could then enter

Federal service



Post Spanish-American War Problems

Conflict between Constitution

**Art. I – “no state shall, without the consent of Congress ...
keep troops:**

**2nd Amendment – rights of states to keep “well regulated
militia.”**

**RA had only contempt for state forces
“state control” always make it unreliable as a reserve for
federal army**

Militia Act of 1903 “Dick Act”

(Hon. Charles F. Dick – Ohio)

Official name – “National Guard”

Federal Funds for 2+ mandatory drills each month

Must follow Regular Army organization, equipment and discipline

But – Governors retained right to authorize entrance into federal service

NG Soldiers had to “volunteer” for federal service

Could not be deployed outside US

National Defense Act of 1916

Corrected problems with the Act of 1903

Beginning of the Modern National Guard

Officers apply for federal commissions

soldiers enlisted in both NG and reserve of army

Established Reserve Officer Training Corp

Army 1916

Air ROTC 1920

Navy ROTC 1926 (Marine Corps 1932)

U. S. Army Reserves

Established in 1908 for medical officers

Post Cold War realignment transitioned USAR units to training support or institutional support missions

Who “owns” the National Guard?

Federal funding and command and control

State missions are secondary to federal missions

“Provincial Brigades”

American Military Heritage

- 1 — Distrust of the military**
- 2 — The Militia Myth**
- 3 — Volunteerism**
- 4 — Amateurism**
- 5 — Absolute Civilian Control**
- 6 — Distrust of Display**
- 7 — Distrust of High Rank**
- 8 — Distain of Professional Military**
- 9 — Tradition of Rapid Mobilization and Demobilization**
- 10 — Monetary Tightfistedness**
- 11 — General Denigration of the Military**
- 12 — Use of Military as a Constabulary**
- 13 — Lack of Patience**
- 14 — Fortress Mentality**

NEXT...

Mid-Term EXAM
Chapters 18-20

